

## This Bank is protected by

an insurance policy against burglary and is also protected against burglary, robbery, forgery, swindle and sneak theft by contract with

## Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

—another argument in favor of depositing your money in this bank where every safeguard is used to make your money safe.

WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

Central Savings Bank & Trust Co.

ORLEANS, VERMONT

## Coal - Coal - Coal

The best time to purchase your coal will be this month. Through the month of April I will sell coal at the prices named below.

### EGG or STOVE

Lackawanna, Short ton	\$7.00	Long ton	\$7.85
Scranton, Short ton	\$7.00	Long ton	\$7.85
Wyoming, Short ton	\$7.00	Long ton	\$7.85
D. & H. Short ton	\$7.00	Long ton	\$7.85
Wilkesbarre, Short ton	\$7.00	Long ton	\$7.85

Do not believe what may be told you, THAT I CANNOT GET THE COAL, TRY ME.

C. E. BUSWELL,

April 10, 1911

Agent

## All You Like In Flour You Get In Columbus

**White**—Columbus Flour is white, because the selected wheat from which it is made is washed and scoured before milling. By a modern system of bolting through fine silk cloths all the hard, indigestible, outer coat is entirely removed.

**Pure**—Columbus Flour is made in a mill of spotless cleanness, by careful millers, who do not touch the flour itself during milling, blending or sacking.

**Tasty**—The scientific blending of choice grades of glutenous spring wheat and rich, nutty, winter wheat, gives to Columbus Flour a flavor that is decidedly inviting.

**Sure**—A dependable flour for all kinds of baking. Use it for rolls, bread, cake, pie—everything. Every sack bakes alike—good results everytime. Give this perfect all 'round flour a trial. It will make bake-day a pleasure.

Your Grocer Will Supply You

**STOTT COLUMBUS FLOUR**  
For Both Bread and Pastry

TWOMBLY & COLTON,

Orleans, Vt.

## Coal Coal! Coal!

The best grades of Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Pea Coal always in stock  
Orders filled Promptly

CHAS. C. BALDWIN,

Phone 40

## FISHIN' TIME

Once more. Have you thought about your tackle? Our stock of tackle comprises steel, bamboo and cane poles. Hooks, sinkers, etc.

The Warm Days Start the Baseball Fever

This is remedied by looking over our line of Baseball goods which is very complete as usual.

Kinney's Pharmacy,

Orleans, Vt.

### "The Church and Reforms."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO  
the large number of other religious denominations. What an army to work in freeing the country from evil and sin. There is no other organization that can compare with the church, for numbers and the character of its membership; which proves conclusively that the church should take the lead in the warfare against evil and sin and in endeavoring to win men from the bad and make them good. It might be well for me to mention a few of the most serious evils, in my opinion, that need to be reformed. I would name the use of spirituous liquors, tobacco, profanity, the abuse of the Sabbath day, the evils growing out of professional baseball playing, viz, gambling, and the spending of time and money, that should go for living expenses. The most difficult question to solve in this connection, is what means can be used to free the community of these and kindred evils and change mankind from bad to good. One has recently perhaps well said "The church are fixing their thoughts on the present time and present needs, they are thinking more of this world, and less of the next, they want to make this world better and do it now, they would avoid sin because it degrades character. They want righteousness because it makes men worthy. They do not so much think of God's love for righteous men, as they think of God's love for all men. They are thinking of the excellence of realizing ethical standards here and now, and they are striving to attain them."

I have been asked the question if the clergy should preach against these evils from the pulpit? I would answer yes but perhaps not assail them directly.

What I mean is that I would not prosecute a man for using the Sabbath as a day of recreation. I would not prosecute a man for using profane language, I would not think it advisable for the pastor to stand up in the pulpit and say that his congregation used the Sabbath too much as a day of pleasure and recreation, that they used profane language, that their time was spent in dancing and playing whist, but I would advocate the pastor taking such a course as to bring these evils, and the results therefrom, forcibly to the minds of their hearers to that extent that they would reform, and repent and enlist under the banner of those who are working to change the bad to good.

The first step toward a reformation, as to the matters I have referred to, is a raising of the standard of right thinking, right speaking and right living, by every member of the church. The Christian conscience must be educated first; because judgment will begin at the house of God. The pastors and deacons of our churches, ought to be the natural leaders in a movement of deepening spiritual life which will be one of the greatest agencies of reformation and will be felt from one end of our land to the other. I believe it is the office of the church, and its pastors to educate the consciences of men. It does this for its own members, but it should endeavor to do this for those outside its membership, but who attend its services regularly, by holding up a standard or example which persons outside the church may disregard, but must respect.

One difficulty, is what may be termed the "dry rot" of the churches. So many church members who have taken vows, which they do not live up to and which every non-Christian attendant of their church knows they are not living up to. In this respect there is great need of reform.

To illustrate what I mean, I remember well when I was a boy in this county, of an eminent divine preaching an eloquent sermon against the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco. He was entertained at my father's house, after supper he took a walk, after a time I discovered that he was seated far down in the orchard smoking a big pipe.

Another instance that I remember well was when a bright young lad came into the presence of his mother, who was a member of the church, with his pockets bulging out with marbles. "Why Johnnie, where did you get all those marbles?" asked his mother. "Won them from the boys," answered the lad. "Why Johnnie that is gambling and is wrong you must go at once and give them back to the boys from whom you took them." "Why mamma, is that any worse than your winning the ice pitcher at whist the other night?"

Another instance was where \$50 was wagered upon the result of a baseball game and a church member held the stakes, and it was commented upon by non-Christians standing by.

Pastors must practice what they preach and laymen must live up to the covenant of the church which they solemnly accepted, when they joined the church, in the presence of non-Christians who attend church regularly, if the standard of Christianity hoped for is to be attained.

The work of the church is not sufficiently active and earnest, as has been conclusively shown in this county this past winter, when large numbers accepted Jesus Christ as their Saviour, the result of a few days of prayerful earnest work of a few Christian men, backed by the active work of the churches.

There are two things we need to remember. Many men are living on inherited moral and spiritual capital and when this falls there will be a return to the old sources of help. In the second place seasons of spiritual dearth come when people turn away to the bread of Egypt. The church at such times must beware lest she attempt to satisfy them by giving the fruits of an unspiritual gospel only to find herself without the bread of life when once again faint for lack of spiritual food.

Churches may grow in membership and in wealth, but if they do not have the spirit of Christ their organization is vain. What is needed is a purification and enlargement of the spiritual life of each individual church member. That is the reform movement that is needed in all the churches in the land.

"Tis not for man to trifle. Life is brief,  
And sin is here.  
Our age is but the falling of a leaf,  
A dropping tear.  
We have no time to sport away the hours;  
All must be earnest in a world like ours."

## THE STORY OF FORT SUMTER'S BOMBARDMENT FIFTY YEARS AGO, WHICH OPENED THE CIVIL WAR

Question as to Who Fired First Shot on Each Side Settled—Heroism of Union Defenders and Courtesy of Confederate Attackers.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER

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Fort Sumter, in 1861, was an unfinished work which the United States had erected as a defense of the main channel to Charleston harbor. When the state of South Carolina withdrew from the Union at the close of 1860 it claimed this fort and other Federal property as the property of the state. Attempt to hold this fort by a United States garrison led to the attack upon it April 12, 1861. The garrison numbered less than a hundred all told. The South Carolina troops (then in the service of the newly formed Confederate States of America) numbered several hundred and were distributed in land batteries, and Fort Moultrie (a former United States fort), distant one to three miles. Sumter was practically surrounded by hostile guns.

HAD General Beauregard been less of a soldier and less of a gentleman of honor and feeling the story of the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter just fifty years ago would in all probability have been less agreeable reading for Americans than it is. At 5:15 p. m. April 11, 1861, at the headquarters of the Confederate states forces in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, Beauregard opened and read the reply of Major Anderson, U. S. A., to his (Beauregard's) demand to surrender the citadel under his command to the Confederate states.

The demand was that the evacuation of Fort Sumter by the garrison must take place immediately and that the garrison, together with all company arms and property and all private property, might be removed to any other post in the United States. At the close was appended this gallant concession: "The flag which you have upheld so long and with so much fortitude under the most trying circumstances may be saluted by you in taking it down."

At 12:45 a. m. April 12, 1861, Major Robert Anderson, commanding Fort Sumter, received Beauregard's second demand to give up the fort or have it battered down over his head. Two aids from Beauregard stood in his presence, authorized to present the ultimatum if Anderson's reply was not satisfactory.

Anderson delayed them under one pretext and another until 3:15 a. m., then handed them his written reply, the response to which was this courteous yet cold blooded note:

Fort Sumter, S. C., April 12, 1861, 3:20 a. m.

Sir—By authority of Brigadier General Beauregard, commanding the provisional forces of the Confederate states, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour from this time.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES CHESNUT, JR.,

Aid-de-camp.

Major Anderson was himself a southerner. He had been sent to Charleston harbor in the fall of 1860 before there was any prospect of a dramatic termination to his career there.

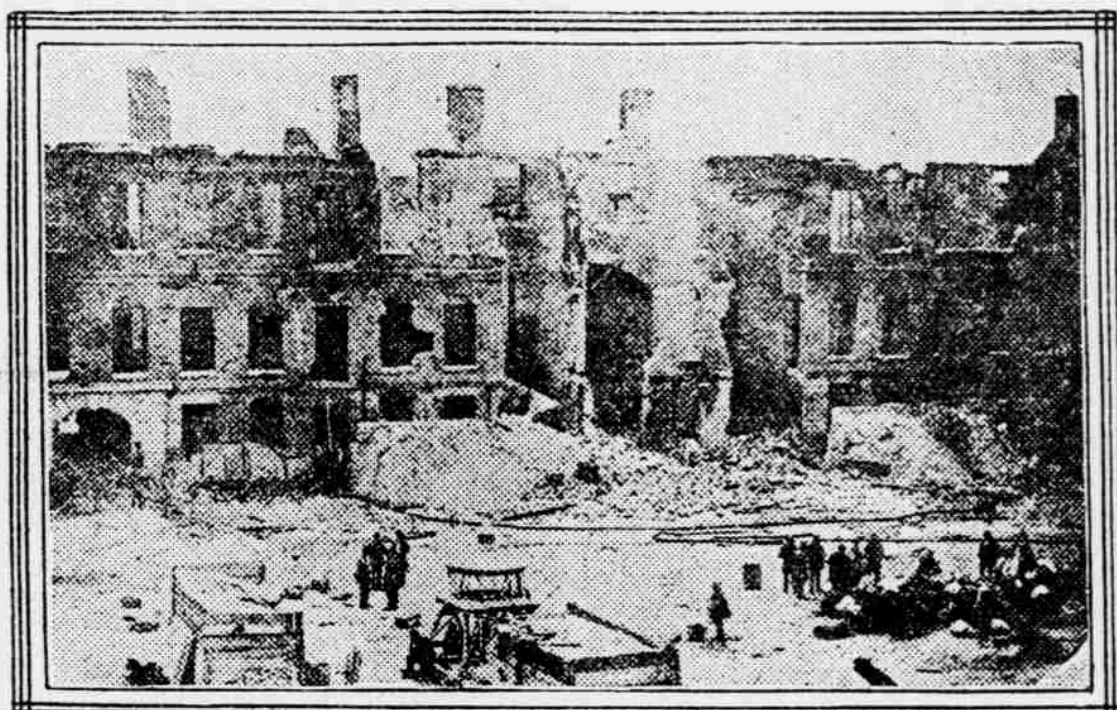
Ever since the demand by General Beauregard of the 11th for the evacuation of Sumter the officers of the garrison had been convinced that they were on the eve of conflict. Immediately after receiving the final order from Beauregard, Major Anderson went to his executive officer, Captain Abner Doubleday, who had lain down on a cot bedstead in one of the magazines of the fort, a place supposed to be shell proof in fire, and informed him that the enemy's fire would open

as soon as it was light enough for the gunners to see the fort. He said he would not return the fire until broad daylight because he did not wish to waste his ammunition. Doubleday took the announcement very calmly and did not even get up until the famous "shot heard round the world" had penetrated the masonry of the wall and burst very near his head.

Presently the enemy's shots were coming thick, and the effects of the bombardment were visible. The enemy's shots in the main were too high, but the aim improved after daylight. By the time the Sumter men were ready to go to work the Confederate aim had become what soldiers called "fairly good." After "assembly," which followed breakfast, the garrison was divided into two reliefs, the duty at the guns to be four hours. Captain Doubleday being senior captain, his battery took the first tour. Doubleday himself commanded the first firing party. Lieutenant Jefferson C. Davis the second party, and Dr. S. Wiley Crawford, a surgeon turned fighter, commanded the third.

The First Shot at Old Glory.

In most histories the first shot is wrongly attributed to Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, a venerable man, who is called one of the fathers of secession.



MAJOR (AFTERWARD MAJOR GENERAL) ROBERT ANDERSON, DEFENDER OF FORT SUMTER; GENERAL P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, COMMANDER OF CONFEDERATE ATTACKING FORCES; FORT SUMTER AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT, SHOWING INTERIOR OF GORGE, OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND GATEWAY.

This tradition spoils a good story, and I give the facts from official history as a setting for an incident worth preserving.

General Beauregard, commander of the provisional army of South Carolina, says in his official report, "The signal shell was fired from Fort Johnson at 4:30 a. m." Fort Johnson was on James Island. It was a three gun battery, with a four gun mortar battery near by. The post was known as Fort Johnson. The official journal of Captain J. G. Foster, the Federal engineer in Sumter, says, "At 4:30 a. m. a signal shell was thrown from the mortar battery on James Island."

One of Beauregard's aids, who delivered the ultimatum to Major Anderson and carried his reply back to shore, Captain Stephen D. Lee, told the story as follows in the Century war papers: "The boat containing the two aids and also Roger A. Pryor of Virginia went immediately from Sumter to Fort Johnson, on James Island, and the order to fire the signal gun was given to Captain George S. James, commanding the battery at that point. Captain James at once arranged to carry out the order. He was a great admirer of Roger A. Pryor and said to him, 'You are the only man to whom I would give the honor of firing the

first gun of the war,' and offered to allow him to fire it.

"Pryor was very much agitated. With a husky voice he said, 'I could not fire the first gun of the war.' Captain James would allow no one else but himself to fire the first gun. It was fired at 4:30 a. m. and burst immediately over the fort."

General Beauregard mentions Edmund Ruffin in his report and locates him at "the iron battery" on Morris Island. Colonel De Saussure, commander of the Morris Island batteries, says in his report that his guns opened at 4:48, after the signal agreed upon had been given. Colonel De Saussure's subordinate, Major Stevens, says that the batteries on Morris Island opened after the signal shell had been fired from Fort Johnson. Ruffin served in the Palmetto guard, which manned two batteries on Morris Island, the "Point" (Cummings) and the iron batteries. Captain Cuthbert of the Palmettos is very explicit in his report. He says: "The mortar battery at Cummings point opened fire on Fort Sumter in its turn after the signal shell from Fort Johnson, having been preceded by the mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island and the Marion artillery (Morris Island). At the dawn of day the iron battery commenced its work. The first shell, fired by the venerable Edmund Ruffin, burst directly upon the parapet of the fort."

"The dawn of day," which was the time Ruffin fired his columbiad, is placed by several witnesses more than an hour after the signal gun. Meanwhile the bombardment had been going on steadily from the several batteries bearing upon the doomed fort.

Doubleday Fires Sumter's First Shot.

Captain Doubleday believed that the Edmund Ruffin shot was the one that struck the wall of the magazine where he was lying. He himself fired the first shot in return. The guns used were thirty-two and forty-two pounders. The gunners aimed well, and fire was concentrated upon an ironclad Confederate battery about a mile distant. The shot rolled off like peas, and as it was a waste of iron Doubleday's men took for a target the famous old Fort Moultrie of Revolutionary fame, the one Colonel Moultrie held against a British fleet. That work was literally buried under sand bags, and the shot had very little effect there. There were no men visible near the Confederate batteries as participants, but there was a large party of people, apparently noncombatants, on the beach of Sullivan's Island, near Fort Moultrie. Irritated at the fact that they had been unable to do any damage to the enemy's batteries, a couple of the Sumter gunners surreptitiously, when no officer was near, turned two guns on this crowd. The first shot fell short, but the second went crashing through the Moultrie house, which was filled with citizens watching the duel between Sumter and Moultrie. Naturally the crowd promptly dispersed.

The first night of the bombardment was one of great anxiety to the little band cooped up in Fort Sumter. The shells dropped into the fort at regular intervals all night. The second day's bombardment began at the same hour as the first (7:30) in the morning. At daylight the enemy's fire, which had been slow all night, warmed up, and the aim of the gunners was better than it had been the day before. Fire broke out in the officers' quarters of the fort and was extinguished, but it soon broke out in several places at once.

Flagstaff Shot Down.

When the flames broke out the Confederate batteries increased their fire, and a perfect storm of shot and shell came upon the fort. The flagstaff was shot down, and for the first time the old flag dropped to the ground. This incident was interpreted by the Confederates as a signal of distress, and here again General Beauregard showed that a soldier is not necessarily by any means steeled against the finer feelings of a man. As soon as he heard that Anderson's flag was no longer flying he sent three of his aids, W. Porcher Miles, Roger A. Pryor and Captain Stephen D. Lee, to see if Anderson's people needed and would receive assistance in subduing flames which had broken out in the barracks of the fort, caused by red-hot shells which the enemy was firing on purpose, it might be supposed, to start a conflagration.

The Fort Sumter gunners, of course, had to slow up on their fire in order to enable some of the men to turn from fighting the Confederates to fighting flames. Seeing this, the gunners in the Confederate batteries cheered when a lone gun was fired from Sumter. When the Confederate aids appeared at the fort and announced to Major Anderson the humane mission upon which they had come Anderson said, "Present my compliments to General Beauregard and say that I thank him for his kindness, but need no assistance."

Meanwhile Colonel L. T. Wigfall of Beauregard's staff had entered Fort Sumter and proposed in Beauregard's name the terms offered on the 11th, as above. Wigfall himself displayed a white flag on his entrance to the fort, and the guns on both sides ceased firing. Anderson asked the three aids then in his presence about Wigfall's mission and was told that he did not represent Beauregard's wishes at that moment. Then Anderson said, "I will at once run up my flag and open fire again." Waving his hand to the Confederates, Anderson added, "Gentlemen, you can return to your batteries." But at this time Major D. R. Jones, Beauregard's chief of staff, arrived, offering substantially the terms talked of on the 11th. Anderson promptly agreed to evacuate the fort the next day (the 14th) after saluting the flag flying at half mast.